

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Hepatitis among Mothers of School Children, Chennai

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ABSTRACT

Acute viral hepatitis is the most common parenchymal liver disease seen in community. It is a worldwide problem including India. It occurs mainly due to unhygienic practices, unsafe water and poor environmental sanitation. It is common in children; there was a need to educate this group focusing on primary prevention. one group pre test and post test design. and non probability convenient sampling technique was used and sample consisted of 30 mothers of school children Data analysis and interpretation was done using inferential statistics It was observed that the post test mean scores was 78.36 and standard deviation was 20.723 which was significantly higher than the pretest mean value is 33.83 and standard deviation is 20.01 The t test value was 0.198 at P=0.5% level. Thus the findings of the study signify that structured teaching programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge of hepatitis. The researcher concluded that, the present study concluded that structured teaching programme on prevention of viral hepatitis was an effective method for providing moderate to adequate knowledge among school children to enhance their knowledge regarding prevention of viral hepatitis.

KEYWORDS: Preventive Strategies, Knowledge, mothers of school children, hepatitis etc

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver that is caused by a variety of infectious viruses and noninfectious agents leading to a range of health problems, some of which can be fatal. There are five main strains of the hepatitis virus, referred to as types A, B, C, D and E. While they all cause liver disease, they differ in important ways including modes of transmission, severity of the illness, geographical distribution and prevention methods. In particular, types B and C lead to chronic disease in hundreds of millions of people and together are the most common cause of liver cirrhosis, liver cancer and viral hepatitis-related deaths. An estimated 354 million people worldwide live with hepatitis B or C, and for most, testing and treatment remain beyond reach.

Some types of hepatitis are preventable through vaccination. A WHO study found that an estimated 4.5 million premature deaths could be prevented in low- and middle-income countries by 2030 through vaccination, diagnostic tests, medicines and education campaigns. WHO's global hepatitis strategy, endorsed by all WHO Member States, aims to reduce

new hepatitis infections by 90% and deaths by 65% between 2016 and 2030.

This article covers various causes of hepatitis, epidemiology, symptomatology, patient evaluation, treatment of the disease, prognosis, and preventive strategies. This research explores the development and implementation of a structured teaching programme aimed and enhancing awareness and knowledge about hepatitis among school children.

Problem Statement:

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on hepatitis among mothers of school children at selected setting, Chennai.

Objectives:

1. To Assess the knowledge regarding hepatitis of mothers of school children.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding hepatitis among mothers of school children .
3. To associate the demographic variables with post test knowledge regarding hepatitis among mothers of school children.

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Methodology:

The study was conducted in Neelankarai community area. Research design of this study is one group pre test and post test design. and non probability convenient sampling technique was used and sample consisted of 30 mothers of school children. The tool consisted of demographic variables, interview and structured questionnaire method. Data analysis and interpretation was done using inferential statistics. Informed consent was obtained from the study samples.

Result:

The study findings reveals that, the pre test mean value is 33.83 with S.D is 20. 019 738 and post test value is 78.36 with S.D value is 20.738, it shows that there is a significance difference between pre test post

test knowledge regarding hepatitis among mothers of school children and there is a significant association between the level of post test knowledge regarding hepatitis with mother's age group, educational status and comorbid illness at 5% level of significance. The study findings was supported by Hussaini Aikawa, 2022 conducted a study on Effectiveness of Educational Programme on Knowledge Regarding Hepatitis Prevention Among African Undergraduate Students of Health Sciences and the study findings shows that the mean Post-test knowledge score (26.06) of the students exposed to structured teaching program was higher than the mean Pretest knowledge score (15.74) which was tested to be significant at P-value of 0.001 levels,

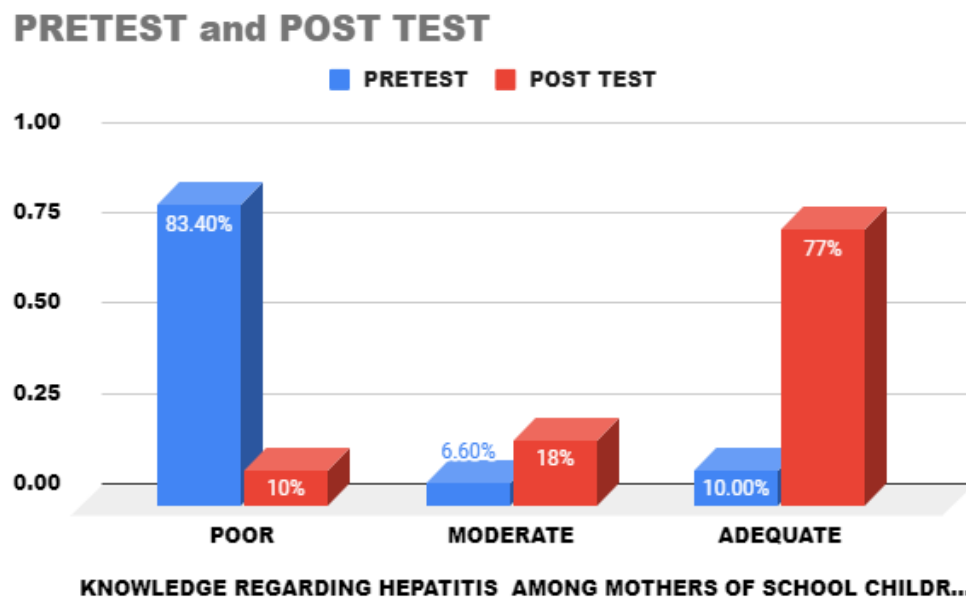


Figure-1 comparison of pre test and post test score on knowledge regarding hepatitis among mothers of school children

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

1. Nurses in all setting should provide the basic health education programme on hepatitis
2. It helps the health care professionals to gain awareness into the problems faced by teachers knowledge regarding disease
3. Nursing professionals may arrange regular awareness campaigns in schools to spread the awareness regarding role of patient with hepatitis
4. Nursing professionals give guidance and counselling on food hygiene to the teachers and students.
5. Nursing professionals may motivate the teachers to educate their students during school health programmes.

NURSING EDUCATION:

1. For nurse educator, there are abundant opportunities to educate the teachers and general

public regarding disease transmission and its prevention.

2. This study stresses the need for in-service education for the teachers in order to provide education on hygiene to their students.
3. The nurse educator should take initiation in conducting community based education programme on hygiene and prevention of diseases.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

1. The nursing administrator may take part in developing protocols, preparing posters and flash cards on hygienic practices in designing the health education programmes and strategies for teachers and students at schools.
2. The nursing administrator may arrange awareness programme by nursing professionals who have obtained in-service education especially in the hygiene and infection control at schools.

3. The nurse administrators should explore and encourage innovative ideas in the preparation of an appropriate teaching material.
4. The nurse administrator should organize sufficient manpower and material for disseminating information regarding hygiene during community visits.
5. The nurse administrator should take initiation in organizing and conducting classes for teachers on hepatitis.

NURSING RESEARCH:

1. This study helps nurse researchers to conduct researches on other aspects of disease transmission.
2. Nurses should come forward to take up unsolved questions in the field of hygiene and prevention of hepatitis to carry out studies and publish them for the benefit of public and nursing fraternity. The public and private agencies should also encourage research in this field through materials and funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study may be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- An experimental study may be undertaken with a control group for effective comparison of the result.
- A study may be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- A comparative study may be conducted between rural and urban settings or between rich and poor socioeconomic status people or between men and women.
- Manuals, information booklets and self-instruction module may be developed in areas of food hygiene and food safety.
- A study may be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various teaching strategies like pamphlets, leaflets and computer-assisted instruction on hepatitis

Ethical considerations

- Ethical committee approval was obtained
- Informed consent was obtained from study participants in language known to them after explaining the purpose of the study.
- Confidentiality was maintained

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare

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CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the findings indicate the effectiveness of the n programme in school children with essential knowledge about hepatitis. By fostering awareness and promoting preventive measures. The programme contributes this of the students and their communities. This research emphasize the importance of integrating health education initiative into school curriculum to empower the younger generation in combating infections diseases and fostering a culture of informed health practices.

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